



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

A DISCOURAGING OUTLOOK

HUTCHINSON, KANSAS.

SIR,—In the blather of radicalism which has been sweeping over the country for two or three years I am greatly pleased to see you are trying to save the fundamentals of our national Constitution. There may be, and probably will be, a reaction from the wild-eyed “uplifters” and the office holders and seekers; but as an old-fashioned student of our Constitution I am greatly afraid that to catch the selfish and ignorant vote of the country, class legislation, the degradation of the courts, and confiscation of property by taxation will obtain such headway that we will not be as we were. The scramble for the honest taxpayers’ vote, and for the organization vote controlled by Gompers and others, is, and has been, fierce for some time past, and the tendency to be “all sails and no anchor” is great.

It is being taught that to labor is a disagreeable necessity, and that conservatism is to be derided, and that the less real character an individual has the more valuable he is to the state. In other words, the “mob” is being deified, and its excited and ignorant members flattered until many think their uncontrolled and selfish passions make them superior to cultured and efficient citizens. Self-respecting, decent, and effective men are certainly under par, with excited reformers, zealous office-seekers, in control of the favor of the press, it looks as if some very dangerous agencies and conditions are being created.

I compliment and praise you for your work, and hope that you will reach members in Congress during the pending anti-trust legislation who will make a brave fight against class legislation and to preserve equality before the law.

H. WHITESIDE.

THE SOUTH AND THE NEGRO

CHICAGO, ILL.

SIR,—Almost all readers of *Harper's Weekly* are well aware of the fact that President Wilson would probably never have reached his present exalted position had it not been for that excellent publication. A large number of citizens of this country agree with you that some of the Wilson policies are calculated ultimately to place the Republic in a very unfavorable way.

The Mexican affair is manifestly a disgraceful commentary upon our foreign policy. There are other affairs being promoted by the President which are no credit to us, prominent among which is the Bourbon policy now being pursued with reference to the Negro citizen of this country.

The press is inclined to attribute this to the fact that the government is being managed by men of the South. I cannot see, however, why men of the South cannot run the government, provided the country desires that they do so, and provided their rule is characterized by justice and good judgment. The fact of the matter is, however, that our internal affairs, especially with reference to the Negro, is fast reaching an acute stage, while our foreign affairs in many respects have won the contempt of other nations.

If, therefore, the influence of the South is responsible in a large measure for our woes at home and abroad, all loyal citizens should use such legitimate means as are in their power to curb this influence. In view of these considerations, the writer would like to know whether or not Colonel Harvey would consider the enforcing of Section 2 of Article I.—*i. e.*, the cutting down of Southern representation—as a means of bettering the situation. As a result of the step, the writer would like to inquire also in what way the status of the Negro citizen might be affected. The disparagement between the number of voters who elect a Congressman in the South and in the North is already very large, and a standing injustice to voters in the North.

Please let me know at your convenience what your opinion would be in the matter. I am writing you because I have been a reader of *Harper's Weekly* and of *THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW* for a number of years and consider your judgment on matters of national policy unusually sound.

CHAS. S. DUKE.

AGAINST CLASS LEGISLATION

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

SIR,—Your editorials are always interesting even when one cannot agree with you.

In the case of "Equality Before the Law," permit me to congratulate you on the stand you take.

I remember very well the editorial in *Harper's Weekly* when you addressed the President on this subject before.

I wish every editor in the country not only could read "Equality Before the Law," but were free to act on what he thinks as a man instead of being compelled to follow the policy of his paper, which too frequently is adopted for ulterior motives.

H. H. RICE.

REMINISCENT

NEW YORK CITY.

SIR,—Permit me, a stranger, to say that I experienced more pleasure in the perusal of your address to Colonel Roosevelt than ever a small boy got out of the circus. It is delicious reading!

JAMES SHARON MACCOY.

THE TREATY-MAKING POWER

LEXINGTON, VIRGINIA.

SIR,—Since *THE REVIEW* was unable to allot me space to answer Professor Corwin's article on the treaty-making power in the June num-